Ophthalmology -Fifth Year - Batch 35

عمل:
ليلى أشرف الجيلاني
رائد يحيى الشرامي

1- All are associated with Cataract except
A. Diabetes
*B. Hypertension
C. Iridocyclitis
D. Hypoparathyroidism

2- Blunt eye trauma causes all except
A. Hyphema
B. Cataract
* C. Interocular foreign body

3- All are correctly associated except:
A. Thyroid disease and recurrent conjunctival irritation
*B. Wilson's disease and sublaxation of the lens

4- Orbital cellulitis all are correct except:
A. Pain and redness of the eye
*B. Infection in front of the septum

5- Deep dermoid cyst, all except
A. Non-axial proptosis
B. Associated bone deformities
*C. Presents in infants

6- Dacroadentitis is infection of the:
A. Main lacrimal gland

7- All are correct except
*A. Chalazion: suppurative infection of the Meibomian gland
B. Stye: suppurative infection of the Zeis gland
C. Hordeleum internum: acute infection of Meibomian gland
D. Blepharitis: infection of the lid margin

8- Hetero phoria tests all except
A. Maddox wing
B. Maddox rod
*C. Titmus test

9- Pterygium, all except
A. No treatment needed
B. Doesn't affect vision
C. Doesn't affect the cornea
*D. Always affects the palpebral apparatus

10- Cornea:
*A. Endothelium has active pump to remove water from stroma
B. Doesn't play important role in refraction
C. Epithelium doesn't regenerate

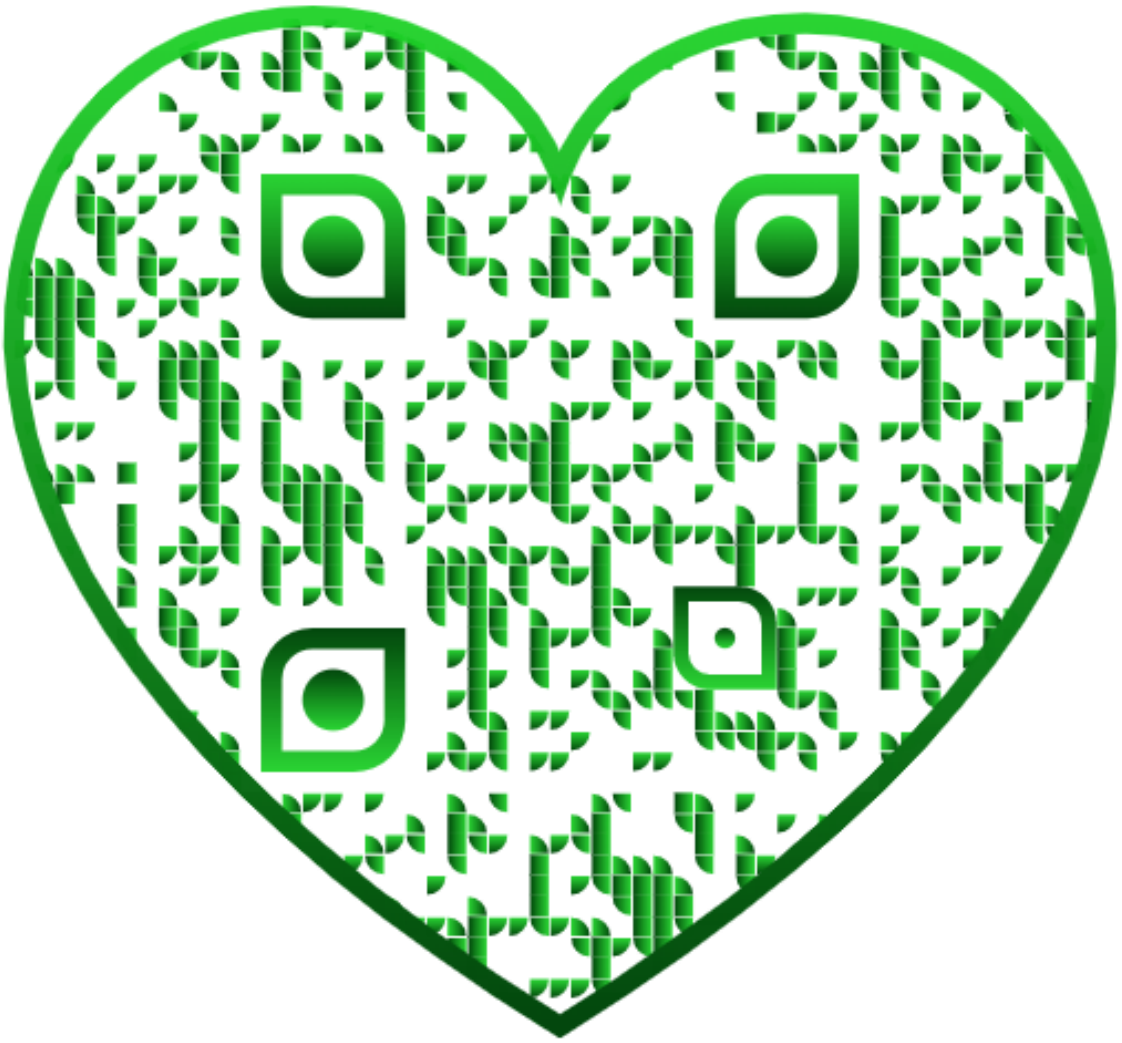
11- Papilitis is associated with:
*A. Central and Centro-cecal scotoma
B. Multiple peripheral scotomas

12- Optic neuritis is associated with all except:
A. Hyperemia of the disc
*B. Enlarged blind spot

13- Least common cause of sudden vision loss:
A. CRVO
*B. CRAO
C. Optic neuritis
D. Vitreous hemorrhage

14- Neovascularization glaucoma is seen with
*A. DM and CRVO
B. Central Retinal Artery Occlusion

15- Which are causes of pus in anterior chamber:
A. Endoophthalmitis
B. Hypopyon ulcer



C. Iridocyclitis
*D. All of above

16- regarding hyphema:
*A. WBCs in anterior chamber
B. Follows trauma

17- Anterior chamber is seen with
*A. Gonioscope
B. Slit lamp
C. Ophthalmoscope

18- Gradual progressive loss of vision is seen with
A. Open angle glaucoma

19- New vessel formation in diabetic retinopathy is due to
A. Retinal ischemia

20- Treatment of keratoconus include all except
*A. LASIK
B. Glasses
C. Keratoplasty
D. Contact lenses

21- Anisometropia is
*A. Difference in refraction between eyes > 4 diopters
B. Difference in pupil size

22- Granulmatous uveitis, all except:
A. Mutton fat keratitc precipitates
*B. Associated with Behcet disease
C. Associated with TB

23- All are signs of congenital glaucoma except:
* A. Red eye
B. Hazy cornea
C. Watering eye
D. Photophobia

24- All are correct except
A. Right inferior oblique and left superior oblique are yolk muscles
B. Right medial and left lateral are yolk muscles

25- All are side effects of steroids except:
A. Catatact
B. Glaucoma
* C. Uveitis

26- Complications of congenital cataract except:
A. Nystagmus
*B. Optic atrophy
C. Amblyopia
D. Squint

27- Optic disc swelling is seen with all except:
A. Papilledema
B. Optic neuritis
*C. Increase IOP
D. Increase ICP

28- In chemical injury, all are true except:
*A. Acid is more dangerous than alkaline
B. May cause corneal melting

29- In which condition will you refer to do slip lamp exam
A. Diabetes mellitus with retinal detachment
*B. Wilson's disease
C. Brain injury

30- Complications of myopia are all except:
A. Post. Staphyloma
B. Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment
*C. Closed angle glaucoma

31- The most common cause of acute bacterial conjunctivitis is:
*A. Staph aureus
B. H. Influenza
C. Strep pneumo

32. Pupillary reflex tests:
*A. CN 2 & 3
B. CN 3
C. CN 4
D. CN 3 & 4

33. Regarding central retinal vein occlusion all are true except:
*A. Usually not cause loss of vision
B. Associated with hypertension

34. Most common cause of vitreous hemorrhage:
A. Trauma
B. Retinal detachment
*C. Diabetic retinopathy

35. Which lesion causes bitemporal hemianopia:
A. Optic tract
*B. Central Optic chiasm
C. Laterla optic chiasm

36. What is the pathognomic sign of acute angle closure glaucoma?
A. Koeppe nodules
*B. Glaukomflecken

ESSAY

1- Talk about SAFE strategy for preventing trachoma

2- List 5 ocular features of Marfans disease

3- List 5 systemic disease associated with uveitis

4- 60 year old female who is a known case of hypermetropia is watching TV when she develops sudden painful, diminution of vision, Red eye, Photophobia, Lacrimation. Examination shows a shallow anterior chamber and a mid-dilated, fixed oval pupil.

A. Give 4 differential diagnosis
B. What is the most probable diagnosis?
C. How to confirm the diagnosis?
D. How to manage this patient?

5- Enumerate causes of blindness in Yemen and give an account of the prevention and treatment of one of them.